The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
„ Ratnagherry	11	„ Galle	18
„ Vingorla	12	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	12	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Visagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

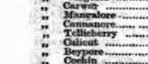
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

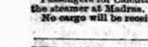
The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Bussorah	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gundur	7	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Lingah	29
„ Lingah	13	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Bushire	16	„ Muscat	31
„ Fao	17	„ Gundur	June.
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	18	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, AND TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following Days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kissocks, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1057 tons, Captain Dorkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched about the 15th proximo.

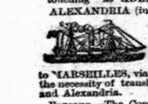
For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on every intermediate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 43	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNHELAR, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	24	8	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	Including Wines.
Naples	50	33	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	55	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the aforenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Genl. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Rennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Hathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 21st, and the NEERA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Besich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£20	£11-5
To Port Said	£20	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Stewards are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced fares for families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £40-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Brindisi from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

Rates of passage—1st class.

To Suez ..... £ 30 } Exclusive of wines, &c., which can
„ Port Said ..... £ 32 } be obtained on board at moderate
„ Liverpool ..... £ 45 } rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Malwan,
Unjunwell, Vingorla,
Ratnagherry, Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

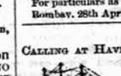
THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bissey, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agent's Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. GREENWOOD, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside AT ONCE to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hallet without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hallet will not be responsible for any damage done after the cargo leaves the ship's deck.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Agent for Captain & Owners.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADALIA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Sanderson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the steamer's deck. Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.,
Agents s. s. Adalia.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register, W. Nisbet, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

As the vessel will leave only next week, Shippers are requested to send their cargo off at once.

A limited quantity of light freight is still required.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

JOHN NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

COMMISSION AND TRANSIT AGENCY, BOMBAY,

Is prepared to undertake orders for Goods of every description from ENGLAND, FRANCE or GERMANY on the most advantageous Terms, at the same time securing as liberal an arrangement for transit charges, &c., as obtainable.

Mr. Neuberg being about to proceed to Europe will, for the present, personally select the Goods ordered through him, and he trusts that Dealers, large Establishments, Regimental Messes, Clubs and private persons will take advantage of this opportunity and favour him with their Orders.

Transit Agency.—Mr. N will undertake the receiving and forwarding of any kind of Goods, Packages or Parcels, to and from Europe, with strict attention to the instructions and interests of his Constituents.

Mr. N. will be happy to give prompt compliance to all orders entrusted to him by his Constituents in the Mofussil for every description of articles, Silmanstores, Wines, &c., &c.

Occasional Advertisements will indicate the Goods in stock, and such other articles not having on hand he will procure them in the market at the lowest possible rate with due regard to quality.

Orders to be accompanied with Remittances or reference for payment.

5 Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUGHES' AND KIMBER'S

New list of Printer's and Binder's Materials and Tools, to be had on application to

JOHN NEUBERG,
Sole Agent, Bombay.

I have THIS DAY authorized Mr. WILLIAM I. ESSAI to SIGN for me per PROCURATION.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870. J. NEUBERG.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE LIBRARY.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and all CHEAP READING now ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English Selling Price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

The BOOK DEPARTMENT has been recently RE-ARRANGED and RE-ETTED, so as to afford Visitors ready access to the Shelves, wherein will be found, carefully classified, a valuable Library, composed of the best works in all branches of Literature.

A NEW CATALOGUE is in course of preparation, and same will be noted forit.

A small provisional Paragraph Pamphlet may be had on application.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of local Agency in procuring Books, from England. The Publishers are specially requested to pay liberal discount in England with every despatch, in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little it at all greater, and payment for all approved orders is only required after delivery.

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Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their Distinctive Features, London prices, and REDUCED TERMS OF SUPPLY, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom, through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-colouring Dies.

CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.

BOOKS BOUND in all styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, and numerous useful Sundries, is always maintained by additions per each Weekly Steamer.

NOTICE.

All Goods in this Department are priced at the rate of TWELVE ANNAS to the SHILLING of English cost, and ten percent. discount is allowed on all Cash transactions

The same advantages may be held to apply to Miscellaneous EUROPE ORDERS sent to this Firm, as to Book Orders.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., in connexion with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BORRADAILE & SOUTHSON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co. of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of Military and General Agency, and place their best offices at the service of Correspondents.

Agents in England .....Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.
Agents in Calcutta .....Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

JUDKINS' LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

In order to provide for the requirements of those who did not desire to purchase a high-priced machine, Messrs. Judkins patented and brought out this machine.

It works with two threads, and makes the lock stitch, performing the ordinary every-day sewing of the family, and at a very moderate price. The machine uses a straight needle, and thread from the original reel; it has an elastic stitch, and finishes the work by fastening it off at the end of the seam. Another advantage is that the machine is noiseless.

It is worked by the hand, and by simply turning the elbow on the table and turning the wheel from the wrist, the least possible fatigue is experienced.

Each Machine is complete with all requisites, and packed in a circular top hamboo case, perfectly portable, ornamental, and adapted for presentation.

Price of each Machine, complete in box and extra packing case, Rs. 95.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the sale of this Machine, as also for JUDKINS' DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, and both are now available.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., ARRIVED PER S. S. COLUMBIAN AND NIGER.

Webster's Complete Dictionary. Illustrated and Enlarged Edition	Rs. 20 0
——— Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language. New Edition	3 0
——— Dictionary of the English Language	1 0
Walker's English Dictionary. By Nuttall	0 12
The Student's English Dictionary. By J. Ogilvie	7 0
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, in 3 vols	5 4
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
The East Indian Ready Reckoner and Table Book of Commercial and Household Calculations	4 0
Railway Book of Facts	0 12
Horses and Stables. By Colonel Fitzwygram	9 8
Pique; a Novel	2 4
Dwyer's Seats and Saddles	4 12
Swedenborg's Divine Providence	2 0
——— Divine Love and Wisdom	2 0
——— Conjugal Love	2 8
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 12
Tennyson's the Holy Grail	1 8
Cassell's Paxton and General Reader's Companion	1 12
Scott's The Bride of Lammermoor	0 6
——— St. Ronan's Well	0 6
——— Fortunes of Nigel	0 6
——— The Talisman	0 6
——— Rob Roy	0 6
——— The Heart of Midlothian	0 6
——— The Pirate	0 6
——— Peveril of the Peak	0 6
——— Woodstock	0 6
——— The Fortunes of Nigel	0 6
——— Anne of Geierstein	0 6
——— Fair Maid of Perth	0 6
——— Waverly	0 6
——— Guy Mannering	0 6
——— Ivanhoe	0 6
——— The Abbot	0 6
——— The Surgeon's Daughter	0 6
——— The Monastery	0 6
——— Kenilworth	0 6
——— Count Robert of Paris	0 6
——— Redgauntlet	0 6
——— The Betrothed	0 6
——— The Black Dwarf, and a Legend of Montrose	0 6
——— The Antiquary	0 8
——— Old Mortality	0 8
——— Tales of a Grandfather, in 3 parts	1 2

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Lever's Arthur O'Leary	1 4
——— Harrington	1 4
——— Fortunes of Glencore	1 4
——— Luttrell of Arran	1 4
——— Maurice Tierney	1 4
——— The O'Donaghue	1 4
——— Jack Hinton	1 4
——— Charles O'Malley	2 0
——— Roland Cashel	2 0
——— Tom Burke (the Irish Gil Blas)	1 4
Dumas' The Three Musketeers. Illustrated	1 12
——— Twenty Years after	2 4
Goldsmith's Works	3 8

NEW BOOKS, &c, BY S. S. COLUMBIAN.

British Dramatists	3 4
Gaubaud's Knitting Book	0 12
The Rich Husband	1 12
Smith's Wealth of Nations	3 4
The Barrister's Household	3 12
Concordance to Tennyson's Works	4 12
The Royal Book of Fate, or Queen Elizabeth's Oracle	3 8
The Dictionary of Quotation and Guide to Correct Speaking	3 4
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1 12
Guide to Every Day Knowledge	1 12
Beeton's Englishwoman's Almanack	0 12
Infantry Sword Exercise	0 6
Waverly Novel—Rob Roy (new edition)	2 4

CHARTS.

Bombay Harbour	2 8
Coast of Arabia, (2 sheets)	2 8
Persian Gulf, (2 sheets)	6 0
Kutch and Kurrachee Coasts	2 8
Bay of Bengal (two sheets)	5 0
Scinde and Kutch	2 8
Zanzibar Harbour	1 8
Mozambique Channel	2 8
Arracan Coast and Burmah	1 8
Malabar Coast (three sheets)	7 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Set of Chromo-Lithographs of the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael in Hampton Court	20 0
Gillott's Swan Steel Pens, (per dozen)	3 0

WEDDING STATIONERY.

A fresh consignment of Wedding Envelopes, Paper, &c.

Bombay, 28th April 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5TH, 1870.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER,
RIGHT WOR. BRO. GEO. TAYLOR,
AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The Romantic and much-admired Drama of
THE MISER OF SHOREDITCH,
and G. O. Trevelyan Esq.'s (the famous Competitionwalla) excellent sketch of English life in India, entitled,
THE DAWK BUNGALOW,
or
IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA?

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be had of Bro. N. Coyajee, Secretary, "Lodge Eastern Star"; of the Secretary of the Club; and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

By the kind permission of Colonel Beale and the Officers of H. M.'s 32nd Regt. N.I. the Band of the Regiment will attend.

Half the net proceeds of this performance are to be devoted to charitable purposes to commemorate the name of Right Wor. Bro. Geo. Taylor, D.G.M., about to retire.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON has much pleasure in announcing that he has prevailed upon Miss TILLY EARLE, leading Burlesque Actress and Soubrette (late of the Lyceum Theatre, Calcutta,) who is now en route to London per Steam Ship Cordova, to give THREE PERFORMANCES in the above Theatre, in order that the Bombay Public may have an opportunity of witnessing this Charming Actress in a round of her most celebrated Impersonations, supported by Mr. JOHN EDOUIN Principal Dancer and Pantomimist from the Lyceum Theatre, Calcutta), Mr. H. RICHARDSON, Mr. F. H. POLLOCK, and Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

NIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY, 6TH MAY. MONDAY, 9TH MAY.
THURSDAY, 12TH MAY.

Box Plan opened immediately at SOUNDY'S, where Seats for the Three Nights can be secured. Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Tickets for Three Performances, Rs. 10.

PROGRAMME SHORTLY.

CAUSE. NO CHANGE. EFFECT.

MR. RICHARD ROBERTS is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870. OWEN & OKELL.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the Deed of Assignment, dated the Twenty-fifth day of April 1870, of the Assets and Liabilities of the above Association, it being provided that the Assignee, Mr. Sheriffboy Ganjee, should enforce payment of Rupees Ten per share instead of Rupees Twenty per share sanctioned by the Honorable Mr. Justice Sargent, in his Chamber, on the Seventh March 1870, Contributories are requested to pay the additional Rupees Ten required in his office the amount of Rs 10 per share and Second Call of Rupees Fifteen per share those remained unpaid on their shares, otherwise Warrants of Execution will be issued against them.

THIMBUCK RAMCHUNDRA.
Sole Liquidator B and K. F. & C. Association, Limited.
Bora Bazar, No. 16, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The Office of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, has been REMOVED to No. 4 HORNBY ROW.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other immoveable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PUBLIC MEETING—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION and the NATIVE INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of memorializing Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to disallow the Indian Income Tax Act of 1870 and place the management of the financial affairs of India on a sound and satisfactory footing.

NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

GUZERAT OIL COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May 1870, at noon, will be SOLD at GODRA, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, the PREMISES of the above Company, with the ENGINE, BOILERS, CHIMNEY, MILL, WELL, &c., &c., as they at present stand; also a quantity of OIL, OIL CAKES, and other things belonging to the Company.

Each purchaser will be required to be paid on the close of the Sale, and the remaining amount within 10 days from the date thereof

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,660 and 1,160, respectively. Market closed active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
8,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	130
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	402½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
300	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,710
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	600
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
200	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.c	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
800	2,500	2,800	...	Royal	1,360

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	5 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114¼
Five per cent.	107¾
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debentures Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	229
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—26TH APRIL, 1870.

The market for Government Securities continues firm and considerable transactions reported at the following rates :—

4 per cents at Rs. 96-14 and 96-12 to 96-8 discount and small amounts at Rs. 97-2 to 97-4 or 4-14 to 2-12 discount.

4½ per cents of 1870, at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-8.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 114-2.

3 years' Debentures, at Rs 101-4 and 101-6.

5 years' Debentures, heavy amounts, at Rs. 103-4 and 103-6.

15 Years' Debentures, at Rs. 108-12.

—4 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at from Rs. 107-4 to 107-12 and small sums at Rs. 107-12 to 108-0.

Bank of Bengal shares were purchased for investors' orders, at Rs. 1,400, for cash.

National Bank shares were in great demand and readily bought up at Rs. 127 and 128. A time-bargain contract was made at Rs. 130, for delivery in six weeks.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares were weaker and sold at Rs. 295.—*Englishman.*

(From TUCHIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, April 26.)

NOTHING of importance has occurred during the week. All the export staples continue in bare supply, and the Produce bazars are literally empty, and but for the Railways bringing in daily supplies from the interior, business would come to a standstill. New Seeds are now the only stand by for the next 2 to 3 months, but as yet the arrivals are not coming to hand half fast enought

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has further declined ½d. since las. Mail, but a slight reaction is expected to take place.

FREIGHTS have slightly improved during the week, a considerable amount of business having taken place in tonnage to arrive, chiefly in Seeds for Great Britain and France. For America also there has been a fair demand, and one charter effected at $10. Several vessels have come in during the week, but as they were mostly engaged to arrive, the disengaged tonnage in Port still remains quite nominal, viz., 1,000 tons, while at Bombay the disengaged tonnage is 44,000 tons. Steamer freight, via Suez Canal, is growing apace daily, and soon must become the common highway between Europe and Asia. It is childless to moot failure, the Canal is an accomplished fact, which, in less than five years, will revolutionize the shipping trade of the world. The P. and O. Company have at last commenced to lower their rates of freight, for instance, Silk has been reduced from £44 to 32 per ton of 20 cwts., but this reduction is of no use whatever when other equally good and fast steamers will carry Silk to Europe at £5 per ton. Steamer rates from Calcutta to Europe, via Suez Canal, are, light freight £9-10; Seeds and heavy freight £3-5. Ditto from Bombay to Europe £2.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th April, 1870.

Open 1,192½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	101,227	1	6
Merchandize	4,03,831	15	6
Electric Telegraph	1,151	9	0
Earth Trains	3,506	8	0
Total Rs.	5,09,717	2	0
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles Total Rs.	3,60,977	7	0
Increase	1,48,739	11	0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Woodward, Ensign, 40th Regiment, to join, from England.

Cherney, Ensign, 58th Regiment, to join, from England.

Stokes, Ensign, 28th Regiment, to join, from England.

Grant, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Fitzgeorge, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, to join, from England.

Palmer, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Jackson, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Umbala

Macintyre, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Allahabad.

Rose, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Dick, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad

Chalon, Captain, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 30.

Cox, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Caddapah.

Gavepan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

Eyre, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

1ST MAY.

Donaldson, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Establishment, on furlough, to England.

Marshall, Vet. Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Simpson, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Graham, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe

Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 40th Regiment N. I., on medica certificate, to Europe.

Graham, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Jackson, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Europe.

Gossley, Lieutenant-Colonel, officiating Commandant Bhopa Battalion, on leave, to Schore.

George, Major, Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, on medical certificate to England.

Garrett, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, to Hingolee.

Tronson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate to England.

Macintyre, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Buchanan, Major General, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England

Trevor, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England

Waring, Captain, 88th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Sandwith, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mehidpore.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th April, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for April 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 6th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Saturday, the 7th, 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Tuesday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Wednesday, the 11th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Saturday, the 21st, Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 23rd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Tuesday, the 24th, Byculla Schools.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the General Officer Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 27th April 1870.

1/2nd Queen's—Lieut Colonel J Rose, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 27.)

Mr. W. B. Johnstone to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, M.A., or until further orders.

Mr. John Henry Ravenshaw to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, in the first grade.

Mr. Henry James Fredrick Pratt to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Benares and Mirzapore Sub-division, with effect from the 7th March.

Mr. John Reginald Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Junghypore, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and posted to Pakour.

Mr. John Arthur Clyavon, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Begoo Serai, in Monghyr.

Mr. William O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Seetamarhee, in Tirhoot.

Mr. William Fidlian, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Poorea, is granted leave for one month.

Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendents of Police, Rungpore, is transferred to Maunbhoom.

Mr. J. P. Sneyd, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Rajshahye.

Assistant Surgeon William Henry Gregg, M.B., is posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr. T. F. Parkinson, Executive Engineer fourth grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of that division, from the 10th March, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. J. F. Hennessey, the Executive Engineer, or until further orders.—Mr. Parkinson is transferred from the Imperial to the Local Establishment.

Mr. J. R. K. Williams, Local Assistant Engineer, second grade, from the Naddea to the Dacca Division, as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant E. C. Elliston, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Mahanuddy Division, is granted leave on private affairs from the date he may avail himself of the same.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 27.)

Mr. H. Figg, District Engineer East India Railway at Toondla, is appointed an Honorary Magistrate under Act XV. of 1841 (an Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department), and invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class.

Mr. John Alone, Assistant Commissioner of Jalonn, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Subordinate Judge at Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. Velters Berkeley, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for two months, is granted to Mr. Hegry Lushington, Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazeepore, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr. George Guy Parker, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Mr. Charles Edward Yeatman, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Parker, or until further orders.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to the Doon, with effect from the date on which he took charge.

Mr. William Charsley Thomas will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, with effect from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Louis.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Captain James William O'Dowda, District Superintendent of Police, Ghazeepore, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant Frederick William Buller, Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Ghazeepore, during the absence on leave of Captain O'Dowda, or until further order.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr. William Charsley Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, with effect from the 1st, May or subsequent date.

Mr. Heathcote Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Agra, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, during the absence of Mr Thomas, or until further orders.

The Reverend Darmar Fynes Clinton, M.A., is appointed Chaplain of Jhansie.

Subsidiary leave for 30 days, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board with a view to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. Charles Thomas Paske, Civil Surgeon of Mirzapore.

Two months' privilege leave of absence has been granted to the Reverend M. E. Mills, Chaplain of Cawnpore, with effect from the 5th May, 1869, or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Euphrates (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, April 27.
May 1	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Duppy	Goa, April 28.
	Asiatic	Andrew	Taujongputrie, Feb. 20

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Darnio	Irvine	Tuticorin.
	Unicorn	Horn	Falmouth.
	Clarendon	Davies	Hongkong via Kurrachee.
	Sanderson	Humphrey	Galle.
	Schleswig Bride	Hansen	Java.
	City of Nankin	Muir	Calcutta.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cutch Mandvee.
May 1	General Havelock (s)	Prewitt	Malabar Coast.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Cardova, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 26	Phattle Barry	Nacoda	Muscat, March 17.	
	City of Venice	Swan	Bombay, April 4.	
	Isaled Crcem	Auld	Glasgow, Dec. 26.	
	Mary Mildred	McNeill	Sandheads.	
	William Ross	Ross	Liverpool, Dec. 18.	
	Edith Moore	Pierce	London, Dec. 24.	
	City of Lucknow	Watson	Jan. 8.	
	Arratoon Apear (s)	Miller	Hongkong, April 4.	
27	Mongolia	Castle	Suez, April 4.	
	Soukar	—	London.	
	Mongolia (s)	—	Suez.	

DEPARTURE.

April 23	Surat	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 24	Annie Frost	—	Bombay.
25	Medrusa	Frudell	London.

DEPARTURES.

April 24	Annie Frost	—	Calingpatam.
	Sidonie Madoline	—	Bordeaux.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1542	Arigona, Llewelyn (put into Rio.)		Dec. 9
1223	Assaye, McRitchie		Dec. 29
1363	Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.		Dec. 30
509	Alfred the Great, Odems		Jan. 8
915	Armenella, Cochrane		Jan. 10
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.		Jan. 14
582	Otherease, Pearts		Jan. 20
710	Cassandra, Peters		Jan. 22
1550	Glensannox, Patterson—Lyon & Co.		Jan. 25
876	Copenhagen, Cowie		Feb. 1
1322	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts		Feb. 5
1689	Cavalier, Simpson		Feb. 16
1138	Royal Family		Feb. 28
1151	Romania, Thomas		Mar. 8
1288	Peruvian Congress, Stockton		Mar. 19
963	Houri		Mar. 24

FROM LONDON.

	Llaverdon, Nawries		Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin		Oct. 6
623	Clara, Murray		Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson		Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.		Jan. 6
389	Sarah Anderson, Dickie—Blackwell & Co.		Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn		Jan. 7
1126	River Lune, Williams		Jan. 13
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs		Jan. 30
1352	British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.		Feb. 3
594	Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.		Feb. 16
1862	British Statesman, Tullock		Feb. 23
947	Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co.		Feb. 28
1066	Medea, Bennett		Mar. 1
721	Pembrokeshire, Williamson		Mar. 15
814	Flora, Dixon		Mar. 22
	Squando, Driver		Mar. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809	Brazilian (s), Green—W. Cooper		Apr. 10

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1169	Ada (s), Anderson		Mar. 26
1137	Stowell (s),		Mar. 31

FROM CARDIFF VIA SUEZ CANAL.

513	Lady Clive (s.) (at Suez, 26th March)		

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146	Flero		Nov. 25
686	Jupiter		Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard		Oct. 29

FROM CALCUTTA.

851	Oithana		Mar. 15
332	Sea Bird—Finlay Scott & Co.		Mar. 18
1056	Water Witch		Mar. 19
693	Mountain Laurel		Mar. 21
10 4	Rokeby, Ball		Mar. 21
1243	Mary Stanhouse,		Mar. 23
1931	Accington		Apr. 2
1538	Stockbridge		Apr. 2
1636	Melbourne		Apr. 2
1273	Janet Cowan		Apr. 4
939	St. Bernard		Apr. 13
1364	Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.		Apr. 15
	Alice (s),		Apr. 19

FROM CLYDE.

941	Modesty, Kerr		Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell		Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.		Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon		Oct. 9
790	Pilcahre, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.		Oct. 9
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.		Nov. 27
1409	Lady Burn, Laing		Dec 17
	Glasgow Lloyd	(Queenstown Feb. 17)	Jan. 13
980	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.		Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.		Feb. 15
	Peveril of the Peak		Mar. 4
1011	City of Berlin, Muir		Mar. 18

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1890	Nyanza (s), Glover (Suez 16th Apr.)		Mar. 18

FROM GOPAULPORE.

315	British Queen, Wiggins—Bray & Mackintosh		Mar. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough		Dec 1.

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream		July 19
268	Innisfallen		Oct. 1
	Unicorn		Oct. 30
	Sir Thomas Moore		Nov. 5
	Flora		Dec. 20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GORDON—April 30th, Ebenezer Samuel, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gordon, aged 10 years, 11 months and 21 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GALPINE—April 7th, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. W. L. Galpine, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PAYNE—April 7th, at Westbourne Park, Bayswater, London, Katherine Johanna, wife of W. H. Payne, Esq., of Bombay, aged 55.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BUIKE—April 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. H. Buike, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KIRKPATRICK—ROLLO—April 29th, at Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Kirpatrick to Grace Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Rollo.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—April 23rd, at Tittaghur, Captain Duncan, R.N.R., late of H.M.'s Steamer Sir John Lawrence.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

VANHAEFTEN—April 24th, at the Little Mount, the wife of Mr. George VanHaeften, of a daughter.

WARD—April 19th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain J. Ward, Adjutant 24th Regiment N. I., of a son.

COLEMAN—April 24th, the wife of Mr. M. McD. Coleman, of a son.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND—April 24th, Mr. William Drummond, late of Hyderabad, aged 46 years.

WAINHOUSE—April 21st, at Negapatam, Richard Brudenel Wainhouse, Esq., aged 60 years, 7 months and 2 days, late Manager Commissary General's Office, Madras, son of the late Captain John Brudenel Wainhouse of the 16th M.N.I., and Commandant of Ganjam.

SHEFFIELD—April 19th, at Nundial, Kurnool District, Thomas Henry, the only son of T. Sheffield, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 1 year and 15 days, deeply regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MAY—April 13th, at Deyrah Doon, the wife of W. G. May, Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

EVANS—April 21st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain E. W. Evans, 1-19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—PATERSON—April 20th, at St. Patrick's Chapel, Rawul Pindee, by the Rev. Father Augustus, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. Malcolm S. Laing, Albert Henry Harrison, Captain, 8th Royal Regiment, son of Henry Harrison, Esq., Mersey Road, Aighberth, Liverpool, to Louisa Anne, second daughter of the late Major Francis Stuart Paterson, Bengal Army.

NOTICE.

All ORDERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

AN authentic version of Sir Richard Temple's speech on the budget debate has been published by the *Pioneer*, and a very instructive speech it is. Coupled with the essay of the Viceroy on public works and increased taxation, it plainly reveals the very core of the Government policy. The two together show that the great object of Mayo-Temple rule is to spend money, and plead expenditure as a warrant for excessive taxation. It is from this point of view, and no other, that a heavy income-tax is a "necessity." We are perfectly well aware that the Government dignify their profusion and glories in it by loudly declaring that their object is the common good, the welfare of all classes; and we have never questioned their motives, except in so far as we see a decided tendency to make political capital out of Indian administration: capital available for investment in England. But to dwellers in India and sufferers by the injustice of the Government policy the plea put forward is no justification whatever for spending more money than is fairly at the disposal of the State. It is merely what Sir Richard and Lord Mayo say to each other.

Let us concede at once that "public opinion demands administrative reform and general improvement," that public opinion is "constantly requiring an increase rather than a reduction of expenditure." Is this any justification for a rate of expenditure which is year by year in excess of the revenue? It is the business of Government to exercise some discretion in carrying out the demands of the public, and discretion plainly declares that the limit of compliance should be the limit of means. Sir Richard Temple says "no; the public insists on expenditure; all we have to do is to gratify the public and then make them pay." But this use of the phrase public opinion by Sir Richard is insincere; for if extravagant outlay is to be incurred in deference to a supposed public opinion, why not admit the force of a real public opinion when it condemns your income-tax. There is no public opinion in favour of a vast expenditure in the sense that there is a public opinion against confiscatory taxation. There is a pretty strong public opinion in favour of borrowing money to defray the cost of what are called permanent works. Sir Richard Temple opposes that with all his might. He pleads public opinion as an excuse for extravagant outlay; he scoffs at public opinion when it denounces his tax and when it bids him borrow for his permanent works. The truth is that no Indian Government has a right to plead public opinion as a palliative for any policy. A judge in equity might as well plead public opinion as an excuse for an unjust judgment. But it is a waste of words to deal with this argument. The Government acts on a foregone conclusion that money must be spent, that there is an arbitrary "rate of improvement" which must go on; and it is also a foregone conclusion that if in the middle or at the end of the year there is not enough money to meet the liabilities, fresh taxation must be imposed, just perhaps, if it can be readily devised, unjust if it cannot. What can be plainer than this? "I regret," says Sir Richard, "to find so many objections urged against our measures—but rather than multiply arguments in their defence, I would point to the stern facts as disclosed in the figures of the budget." But the figures in the budget are the *corpus delicti*—the body of the offence—not to say crime; and the wrong is thus pleaded in defence of the further wrong. It is the figures in the budget—the excessive expenditure—which is arraigned at the bar. "Here is the emergency," he exclaims in another place; "here is the burden. How is the burden to be borne?" But we ask, why is there the burden? The existence of what he calls the burden—arbitrarily created by successive Governments and continued by the present—is the thing of which we complain. Our contention is that the Government of India had no right to create the burden, has no right to prolong its existence; still less to plead the factitious thing as a warrant for the imposition of a confiscatory tax. The Government of India has never ventured to justify the extravagant expenditure which it calls the burden, and never refers to it in any way except as the reason for measures condemned as unjust by the whole of India.

And it is the reckless principle of spending without forethought that leads to reckless estimates. There is an absence of conscientiousness on the part of the Supreme Government. Sir Richard has been more than once quite pathetic on the uncertainty which besets all Indian calculations; but surely that is an argument for more care, more prudence, for a determination to be within the mark, rather than for less care for imprudence, and a tendency to "cook the accounts." Sir Richard Temple takes great credit to himself for having been aware of the long series of deficits which existed when he compounded a budget in 1869. We must accept his statement; but, granting its correctness, how utterly inexcusable does it make the budget of 1869. How could he, knowing the rottenness of the financial system, stand up as he did to prophesy smooth things and promise a surplus? Fully aware of the facts, as he admits himself to have been, why did he not protest against that excessive expenditure on public works, part of which was reduced in October last? Why did he not, when he was "exhausting many forms of explanation in demonstrating deficits," go a little further, demonstrate the extravagance of the Government, and warn every one that if it went on, it must be followed by the iniquity of a war income-tax? He might have "demonstrated" the wrongfulness of the principle upon which the financial management was conducted, have called on the State to retrench, and if he could not carry out his views, he might have resigned. He did neither—he cooked a budget, which, later in the year, his colleagues had to hash up afresh.

Let us note another thing. Sir Richard Temple loves a high income-tax. He does not regard it as exceptional, he considers it normal. He distinctly asserts that it is not one of those taxes which should only be resorted to in our direst need. He is of opinion that the Government may justly incur what liabilities it pleases, and if there is a deficit then that the richer classes must be selected to bear the burden. So that we have a pleasant prospect before us—the prospect of deficits to be covered by additional pies in the rupee, levied from a fragment of the community! In the eyes of Sir Richard Temple it is especially just to swoop down upon men who are known to have money and to take some—by form of law. He likes to make a raid upon his own countrymen, and is of opinion that, in respect of taxation, they stand before the Government exactly in the same position as their native fellow-subjects. As the statement is notoriously untrue, we assume that Sir Richard Temple made it because he had no good answer to the truthful allegation that the income-tax falls with special severity and injustice upon the European community. We will not do him the injustice of supposing that he is ignorant of the special circumstances that distinguish the one from the other; but prefer to believe that, being driven into a corner he said what he could in his dire distress. However that may be, the fact remains, and the European community in India had better take it to heart—that the Government of India considers it quite fair to run into debt, and then make the European community pay the debt. It sounds very righteous and high-minded to plead for the poor, as Sir Richard makes a merit of doing; but we plead for both rich and poor. There is no need to be unjust to either. We plead against excessive expenditure. The question is not whether the poor or the rich should be the victims of the Supreme Government—the question is whether that Government should be allowed to exceed its income, should be allowed to gratify its passion for public works at all costs; should be permitted to create deficits and increase taxation, and plead the deficit wilfully created as the justification for its odious imposts. Sir Richard Temple says he would restore order in the finances by reducing expenditure. Why did he not say so in 1869? Why did he not place reduction of expenditure in the forefront of his exposition in 1870? Why did he not answer the adverse criticism of his fellow councillors by pointing out the real evil? Why did he not say, "Gentlemen, my task is a hard one. The Supreme Government have determined to spend so much money. I am called upon officially to provide it. The proper course would be to spend less money; but as the Government will not adopt that course, I am forced to impose on you fresh taxation. You think I am Finance Minister. Nothing of the sort. I am the humble servant of Necessity who has taken the form of a spendthrift Supreme Government; I can only resign or obey—I prefer the latter with its consequences—and mulct you all round 3½ per cent. accordingly." That is the gist of the speech which Sir Richard might have made had he spoken according to the facts—assuming that one fact is the hostility of Sir Richard Temple to extravagant outlay in excess of ample means for just and prudent government.

SIR RICHARD COUCH was sworn in on Tuesday last as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

AMONG those who go to Yarkand with Mr. Forsyth is Dr. Henderson, who is to act as physician, botanist, and photographer of the mission.

A BROTHER of M. de Baronowsky, the representative of the Odessa Shipping Company, has visited Darjeeling to enquire into the cultivation of tea at that station.

WE are glad to learn that the Kurrachee Exhibition Committee have awarded a certificate of merit and a first prize to Mr. Addis for his Patent Cart and Colonial Tent.

WITH the single exception of Lahore, the price of wheat during the week before last fell in every district in the Punjab, N. W. P., Oudh, and Central Provinces.

THE "Indian Daily News" says that Dr. Leopold Salzer, the homœopathist practitioner, has proceeded to Jeypore to treat His Highness the Maharajah for cataract.

THE "Delhi Gazette" is surprised to learn by a letter from Rawulpindee that at the levée held there by Lord Mayo, not a single officer of H. M.'s 36th Regiment presented himself.

ON visiting the field of Chillianwala Lord Mayo remarked the absence of all record of the names of those who fell in the battle, and directed that a marble slab bearing the names of those honoured heroes be erected in the enclosure where a monument commemorative of the event already stands.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writing from Dacca, on the 22nd April, says—"The weather here has been exceedingly oppressive for the last few days, and to-day, at about 2-20, a shock of earthquake was felt of a very violent nature. It lasted for three or four seconds. The vibrations were very distinctly felt, in fact, so much so that I thought the house was coming down."

THE Madras Government has permitted Colonel W. K. Worster, Barrack Master at Fort Saint George, to retire on a pension of £750 per annum. Under instructions from the Government of India, the same Government has ordered that on the retirement of Colonel Worster, the post of Barrack Master be abolished, and has asked the Commander-in-Chief to recommend a non-commissioned officer for the post, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 341 per mensem or Rs. 4,092 per annum.

A FORMIDABLE rising is reported to have taken place in Ulwar. Some two thousand Thakoors and their followers had assembled when the last accounts arrived. They had refused the advances of the Chief, saying they distrusted his fair words. The cause seems to be an old one, the Maharao Raja's Mahomedan proclivities, which induce him to show open contempt for the ways and ideas of the conservative Thakoors. Thus there is a row which breaks out at every fresh act of however slightly harsh a nature committed by the Durbar.

THE "Neilgherry Excelsior" hears by telegraph from Edinburgh of the death of the Reverend James Buchanan, D.D., LL.D., formerly Professor of Divinity in the Free Church of Scotland, and before the disruption Minister of North Leith. The telegram left Edinburgh on the 20th April, and was received at Ootacamund on the 22nd, within 43 hours. The late reverend Doctor was in his youth about the most eloquent preacher in the Kirk of Scotland. He was the author of many popular works. He was the father of Mrs. (Colonel) Rose Campbell of Ootacamund.

THE sums passed by the Indian Compensation Committee amount to

			Rs.	as. p.
Bengal	...	...	1,00,662	0 2½
Madras	...	...	55,524	5 7
Bombay	...	...	35,561	0 0

INDIAN GOVERNORS AND THEIR PERSONAL EXPENSES.

The *Friend of India* in an article on "The Future of Indian Finance" has the following :—

"Read these figures for 1868-69, Lord Lawrence's last :—

	Salaries	Household	Tour
	£	£	£
Governor General and Council ...	74,489	19,553	45,969
Governor of Madras	12,800	9,638	7,124
His Council	15,333		
Governor of Bombay and Council.	25,606	15,917	9,767
Lt. Governor of Bengal	10,000	2,185	665
Lt Governor of N. W. Provinces.	9,967	2,606	7,903
Lt. Governor of Punjab	10,050	2,349	5,023

"That is an instructive table. Perhaps the only scandalous entries in it are opposite Bombay. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald drew £9,767 as tour charges, but then His Excellency frankly admits that he came out to India only to feather his nest. A tour from Bombay to Poona and Mahableshwar, with a run to Kurrachee in a pleasant steamer or a shooting party in Gazerat, is known to be very expensive. We should like to see the details of that Tour bill. If His Excellency's Household bill of £15,917 approaches so closely that of the Viceroy—it is higher than Lord Canning's ever was—how hospitable the present Governor of Bombay must be. What with such tour and household charges every year and the most unblushing nepotism, there is one family at least which has been so fortunate as to discover that the pagoda tree still grows in India."

BOMBAY.

Bombay University.—At a meeting of the Faculty of Law held on Thursday last, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., Acting Registrar of the High Court, was unanimously elected Syndic of Law.

Accident.—On Friday a labourer was working on board the Royal Family, when a large piece of coal fell on him, whereby he was severely hurt. The man was brought on shore and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

High Court Business.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will sit every Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to discharge emergent Chamber business during the vacation of the High Court—which commences to-day.

Trespass.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, one Francis Pereira was charged with having been found between sunset and sunrise in the building of the Byculla Club, he being an old offender, and not able to give a satisfactory account of his presence there. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to hard labour for seven days.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—This company, which has on many occasions afforded an excellent evening's amusement to European as well as native audiences, is, it will be seen from an advertisement, to appear on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday next. There is to be distinguished Masonic patronage, and no doubt there will be a good attendance. The company has shown that it merits patronage.

A Defaulting Prosecutor.—At the Fort Police Court on Friday, Bhugwandas Morarjee, a shroff, appeared before Mr. Connon, and obtained a warrant of apprehension against Chubildas Purmanundas, charging him with cheating. The warrant was not executed, but the defendant came into Court on Saturday to answer the charge. Prosecutor did not appear, and a police constable was sent to search for him, but could not find him. The Magistrate dismissed the case for want of prosecution, and awarded defendant Rs. 50 as costs. The defendant presented the sum to the poor-box.

A Midwifery Class in the Grant Medical College.—At a meeting of the members of the Medical Society held on Saturday at the Grant Medical College, Dr. Hunter, Principal, in the chair, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee Khoree, a graduate, read a paper on the evils arising from ignorance on the part of native uneducated women who go by the name of midwives. As a remedy he suggested the formation of a vernacular class in the College for teaching the art of midwifery to native women who propose to follow this profession. Dr. Hunter said that the subject had engaged his attention, and referred to a correspondence that had passed between Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and himself, resulting in a donation of Rs. 700 from Mr. Rustomjee's sister, Bae Pherozebae, for defraying the expenses of the proposed class for one year. The matter having been submitted to Government, they have issued instructions to the Principal of the College to open a class as soon as practicable, and have resolved to defray about Rs. 75 per month for the purpose. By this arrangement, twelve native women will be trained in the delicate art of midwifery and a monthly stipend of Rs. 6 will be allowed to each of them while attending the class.

We hear that the Sangleekur proceeds to Mahableshwur on Tuesday next, to see His Excellency the Governor.—*Poona Observer*, Apr. 30.

The Three Bells, Captain Simpson, left Kurrachee for Liverpool on April 26 with a cargo of cotton, wool, and rapeseed.—*Sindian.*

At the request of Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Messrs Fleming & Co., the agents of the B.I.S.N. Company, have granted a free passage to the crew of the wrecked ship Bacchante in the steamer Euphrates, which sails for Bombay to-day (27th).—*Ibid.*

We are allowed to publish the following extract from a letter received from Dr. Meurin on the 23rd April :—"I shall not be in Bombay for the feast of Mount Carmel; I even doubt very much whether I shall be able to return before autumn, or perhaps even before next year. Being of the deputation *de Disciplina*, and engaged as I am in all the great questions which engross the Council, I do not believe that I shall be able to absent myself without having grave reasons for doing so."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

Goa News—Signor Botencourt, a judge of Goa, is compelled to return to Europe for the benefit of his health.—His Excellency the Governor General of Goa has obtained the title of Viscount of Goa.—According to the *Ultramar* the failure of the Mozambique expedition was chiefly owing to want of provisions. The soldiers' ration consisted of a biscuit each a day.—A telegram has been received by the Governor General of Goa, from Portugal, appointing Col. J. A. Alves Governor General of Mozambique. It appears that Col. Alves, accompanied by aides-de-camp, Messrs Adelino ampos and Jose Antonio de Ayalla, will shortly leave Goa by the ship Penha Longa.—Small-pox is raging in some parts of Goa.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the through mail train which left Bombay on the 25th ran off the G. I. P. line near Boorhanpore. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by some imperfection in the relaying of the rails, at a place where the sleepers had just been renewed. The road is, we hear, much cut up and encumbered by disabled carriages; and some days' interruption of the through traffic may possibly be looked for. The engine fortunately remained on the metals, and none of the carriages were actually overturned. Thus what might have been a serious accident resulted in nothing worse to the passengers than a few scratches and some hours' detention. The above will explain the delay in the receipt of the overland mail, about which we made some remarks yesterday.—*Pioneer*, April 29.

We hear that serious inconvenience is caused to consignors of goods at the several stations along the lines of the Punjab and East Indian Railways in consequence of there being no through booking to Bombay; the fault lies mainly at the door of the G. I. P. Company we are told. The policy certainly seems a doubtful one, and it is not surprising that owners of goods prefer the longer and more expensive route to England *via* Calcutta and the Cape, to that of Bombay and the Suez Canal, seeing that they are subjected to so much inconvenience and loss by delay, and exposure in transit by this latter, the more direct and natural route. Large consignments of tea, oilseed, grain and hemp, besides other raw produce, are now being diverted to Calcutta in consequence of the obstacle alluded to, and we believe a hint will not be thrown away on the G. I P. Railway authorities.—*Pioneer*, April 29.

We regret to announce the sudden death on Saturday last (April 23) at Tittighur, of Captain Duncan, R.N.R., commander of the Sir John Lawrence, steamer. This officer entered the service of the Government 25 years ago, and held a command for the last 17 years of that time. His distinguished conducts in the Burmese war received notice in the despatch of Commodore Lambert and General Godwin, and his services in the mutiny also were highly mentioned by General Outram. Captain Duncan was many years on the coast of Arracan and Burma, where he will be regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances who had the pleasure of sailing with him, especially those who formed the first embassy to Mandalay. He was also the author of several excellent river-charts, and when he went home in 1864 passed the examination which entitled him to a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. Notwithstanding these services, this useful public servant a few days ago received an official letter informing him that his vessel was put out of commission, and his services dispensed with, without a word of hope of future employment or of pension. Naturally an ambitious man, this communication caused a depression which accelerated disease of the heart from which he was suffering at the time, and, after forwarding a memorial to Government he quietly passed away, leaving a widow to receive, we trust, that recognition of his services for which he was petitioning, and which he so eminently deserved. In the face of such cases as this what Government dare hope to escape the scorn and contempt of all generous right-thinking men? It is clearly a case of "culpable homicide."—*Englishman.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain Drewitz, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers :—Mrs. Hawke, Mr. Charles Tarrin, Captain Cox, and thirty-four deck passengers.

The s.s. Euphrates, Captain Hibbert, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Ross, Colonel Dick, Captain Stevens, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Staff Assistant Surgeon Curran, twelve of the crew of the wrecked ship Bacchante, and thirty deck passengers.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, sailed yesterday morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Lieut.-Col. Macintyre.
For Marseilles—Captain and Mrs. F. Chapman, and Rev. Mr. Anderson.

CONCERT.

We would remind the public that the concert of the Bombay Academy of Music, at Mazagon, takes place to-night. The programme is published among the advertisements. We hope the laudable efforts of the promoters of the Academy to entertain the public will meet with merited success.

THE BATTLE OF THE BANKS.

On Saturday the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, on behalf of himself and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, gave judgment in the suit by the Bank of Bombay against the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, for the proportion of the twenty-five lakh loan to Premchund Roychund which the Bank had agreed to pay at the meeting and had signed the subsequent agreement for. Their Lordships found the defendants liable and gave decree for the amount with costs.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp took his seat in the High Court on Saturday for the first time as Chief Justice. There was a large attendance of barristers and others, and all remained standing whilst His Lordship's letters patent were read. Mr. Anstey was the first barrister who had a motion on the occasion, and on rising he remarked that he was happy to have the distinction of being the first to apply to His Lordship in any matter in his office as Chief Justice and after the honour recently conferred on him by Her Majesty, and for the duties of which he trusted God Almighty would grant him long length of days.

A ROW AMONG SAILORS.

On Friday last about 7 P.M. a row took place on the Picket Road, a little beyond the Sailor's Home, between a number of sailors, the result of which was that one Hugh Nesbit, a seaman, cut Frank Hughes with a knife across the left buttock, causing a deep wound. Nesbit was arrested on Saturday morning by Mr. Inspector Chapman on board a ship, and was placed in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Hughes, and remanded to jail till the recovery of the complainant, who is in the European General Hospital.

PRINCE ALFRED'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF DUSTOOR PESHOOTUN-JEE BYRAMJEE SUNJANA.

In our paper of the 30th March, we published copy of an address presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh by Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee Sunjana, the High Priest of the Parsees of Bombay. We now subjoin Prince Alfred's reply :—

"To Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee, Bombay.

"My dear Sir,—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has desired me to acknowledge and at the same time to express his thanks for the Address presented to him (in four ancient languages), in Bombay, on the part of the priestly community of Parsees.—I remain, &c.,

(Signed) T. CLERK.

Dilanpoor, 13th April 1870.

MR. ANSTEY AND THE "GALIVANTING" BARRISTERS.

Mr. Anstey, as we have mentioned elsewhere, was the first to move in the High Court on Saturday before Chief Justice Westropp. He referred to His Lordship's promotion to the office of Chief Justice and then moved in a suit, but his speech was broken in upon by Mr. Macpherson, who said his learned friends the Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch, who were opposed to Mr. Anstey in this matter, were both out of Bombay.

Mr. Anstey thereupon remarked—I care not for my learned friend Mr. Scoble; I care not for my learned friend Mr. McCulloch. They have no business to be absent from Bombay at this time, and if they choose to be at the Neilgherries or anywhere else, I am here to do my work and your lordship to do yours, and if this matter is not disposed of to-day the suit cannot come on for hearing on the day fixed—the first day after the vacation.

The Chief Justice—I did not intend it peremptorily to come on on that day.

Mr. Anstey—But we wished it, and if plaintiff's counsel choose to go junketting and galivanting about the country that is their affair and that of their clients.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that those who instructed him did not know His Lordship was to take matters of that sort that day.

The Chief Justice—I did not intend to do so but Mr. Anstey accompanied his motion with such pleasing remarks that I was beguiled into listening to it.

After some other remarks Mr. Macpherson's client was directed to furnish more information than they had done, in compliance with the previous order by His Lordship.

AHMEDABAD.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

26TH APRIL.

Small-pox has made its appearance in camp and city, but happily is not of virulent type. A few cases have terminated fatally. The European portion of the community is entirely free from it. A medical officer has taken the precaution of separating men who have been attacked with it from the other patients, and they are kept in tents immediately outside the hospital. This arrangement cannot with propriety be considered a precaution, and I am surprised that the surgeons of the Royal Artillery and H. M. 8th Regiment N. I. do not kick up a "row" about the matter, and for the sake of the public weal, and the residents in camp generally, insist on the removal of the tents to the mango grove, which is near the ball practice ground and in a remote part of our picturesque cantonment. The weather is fearfully hot. I am afraid the excessive heat has driven the major portion of the European residents to cooler places, such as Mount Aboo, Mahableshwur, &c. There is a good deal of murmuring amongst the Hindoo population here in consequence of a field at Shapoor, used for cremation from time immemorial, having been made over to a ryot for cultivation. Length of occupation being, I presume, sufficient to establish the undoubted claim of the population to the land, it seems strange that it should have been taken away from the Hindoos. The sanitary arrangements in camp are undoubtedly very satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the cantonment magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Westropp. The police are vigilant, and robberies are of rare occurrence.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

On Friday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was held at the offices of the company to confirm the resolutions passed at the meeting of 11th April. Mr. W. Nicol, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—It is not needful that I should take up much of your time this afternoon. Shortly after the date of our last meeting your directors had the satisfaction of announcing that Government had agreed on the 30th April being fixed as the date of transfer. To-morrow therefore, if the resolutions passed on the 11th inst. be now confirmed, the transfer of the property will take place, the articles of agreement between Government and the company will be executed, and the equivalent of our capital account of 35th June last, viz., Rs. 163,76,836-0-97 will be transferred to the credit of the liquidators in the books of the Public Debt Office here. The accounts of the company have been audited to 31st ult., and early next week we shall probably have a further credit from Government for capital expenditure from 1st July last to that date. The capital expenditure for April, and payment in April on account of liabilities incurred in March, will have to be adjusted hereafter, but interest upon the amount disbursed in that month will also run from 1st May. The liquidators of the company propose to pay the dividend to 30th June 1869 which was declared on 11th inst. in cash on the 12th proximo, and on the same day they expect to be able to return to the shareholders the equivalent at 93 per cent. of the amounts paid upon each share. That is to say, shareholders will receive Government stock of the value of Rs. 1,075 and Rs. 700 for each old and new share respectively. In the course of next month it will be possible to anticipate to make a second distribution of assets, and shareholders may rest assured that the liquidation will be conducted as expeditiously as is possible. I hope you all understand the mode of payment which has been proposed by Government and accepted by your directors, but if any of you are in doubt I shall be happy to give what information may be required. There is only one other remark I wish to make, and that is with reference to the delay that has taken place in concluding negotiations with Government for the sale of this property. It must not be supposed from anything I may have said at our last meeting that I attributed the delay to the action of the Bombay Government. In a transaction of such magnitude and importance as the present it is necessary to move very cautiously, and a good deal of the delay is no doubt due to the legal and other difficulties that presented themselves in connection with the transfer of the property. At all events, I do not wish it to be thought that Government is solely responsible for all the delay, and as far as this Government of Bombay is concerned I can state that H. E. the Governor frequently in conversation expressed his anxiety to get matters settled, and his annoyance at the delay that was taking place. Had it been in his hands I am satisfied the matter would not have hung for so long. It now only remains to confirm the resolution passed on the 11th inst.

The following resolutions were then unanimously confirmed :—

"That the company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India."

"That William Nicol, Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay,) be appointed liquidators of the company."

"That the liquidators be authorized to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the company and carry the same into effect."

"The said agreement has already appeared many times in the advertising columns of the *Bombay Gazette*."

"That the remuneration of the said liquidators be at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the amount to be received from Government as the consideration or purchase money for the property of the company."

"That the said liquidators be authorized to exercise all the powers mentioned in and given by section 174 of said Act X. of 1866, subject nevertheless to the terms and conditions of the agreement mentioned in the third resolution."

The Chairman then said—In accordance with the notice I have given, I now beg to propose the following resolution :—"That the liquidators be authorized to distribute amongst the deserving officers of the company a sum not exceeding half a lac of rupees (50,000) by way of free gift or bonus, as to them may seem proper." This resolution does not require much to be said in its support. You must all know, or at all events those of you who have been interested in the company for any length of time must know, the valuable services of our Chief Engineer. Mr. Ormiston took up his appointment in 1864, and since then he has laboured incessantly and promoted the prosperity of the company. Not only has he performed the duties of his own particular department in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon him, but he has from the very beginning given proofs of his deep interest in all the concerns of the company, and your directors on various occasions have had to thank him for sound practical advice. In the dark days through which the company passed in 1866-67 Mr. Ormiston's ready resource and great commonsense were of the highest value to the directors of the day, and I know your late chairman was often much indebted to him for sound practical suggestions. In the negotiations with Government that have recently taken place, Mr. Ormiston has also been of great assistance, and it shows the estimation in which he is held by H. E. the Governor that he has been chosen as engineer of the new Port Trust. Mr. Ryan joined the company's service as Traffic Manager in 1862, and when I say that it would be impossible to find a man better qualified for the appointment, I give Mr. Ryan no more than what is justly his due. Under him the revenue of the company has been collected in a most satisfactory manner, the yearly increasing traffic on the bunders has been accommodated without inconvenience to any one, and the best possible understanding has always existed between him and those with whom he has come in contact. These are the two heads of departments, but under them there is an efficient staff who will not be overlooked on the day of distribution. It is to recompense these men for their faithful services that I now ask you to place half a lac of rupees at the disposal of the liquidators, and I feel sure that you will all gladly respond to my proposition.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik seconded the motion.

Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee asked whether the Rs. 50,000 included all the legal liabilities to the officers of the company?

The Chairman—No; I put it down by way of free gift or bonus, and whatever legal claim the officers of the company may have is another matter.

Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee thought in that case the sum should be reduced, because if that were done the shareholders would be able to get a higher dividend. (Laughter.)

The Chairman asked whether Mr. Ramjee had any amendment to bring forward. The sum they were asked to vote would not, he imagined, come to more than half a rupee on each share.

Mr. Ramjee said he had no amendment; he had merely put forward what he had said by way of a suggestion.

The motion was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik said that the first promoters of the company were Mr. John Fleming and himself (Mr. Kessowjee) : and after Mr. John Fleming's departure, Mr. James Fleming took the chair. These gentlemen had spared no pains to carry on the reclamation and to improve its revenue to be derived from the works, both working equally hard for the promotion of the company's good. After that Mr. Alexander Brown took the greatest trouble in connection with the company, and after him came Mr. Nicol, who also had taken very great trouble, and had brought matters to a termination to the satisfaction of the shareholders. (Applause.) Mr. Rimington, the company's solicitor, had not spared any pains in giving his legal advice in the winding up of the company. He (Mr. Kessowjee) quite agreed with the chairman in what he had said regarding Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Ryan. He also begged to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair at this meeting and to express his regret that they had not been able to reap the fruit of the labour they had bestowed upon the company for the past twelve years.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kessowjee and the shareholders present for the kind reference to himself and his partners.

Mr. W. G. Hall said that before the meeting separated he thought there was one duty the shareholders should perform, and that was to pass a vote of thanks to the present board of directors, particularly Mr. Kessowjee, who had been associated with this company from its formation. Since he (Mr. Hall) came to Bombay, he had heard his partners speak in the very highest terms of the assistance they had received from Mr. Kessowjee. He spoke of Mr. Kessowjee singly, because he was the only director who had been on the board from the very commencement of the company, and not because he wished to draw any comparison between him and the other directors, whose services had been most valuable. Mr. Kessowjee's shrewdness and foresight had done much to raise the company in the eyes of the natives of Bombay, and had also been of the greatest possible assistance to the secretaries and treasurers and the directors in all their transactions. He would therefore venture to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Kessowjee and the other directors of the company. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Wood said—Before you put the motion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a word in support of it. Although in common with many others I think some exception might be taken to the bargain which has just been concluded, yet I think much praise is due to the directors for the strenuous efforts they have made at different times for the benefit of the company, quite irrespective of the ordinary claims of duty. They have shown a zeal and perseverance which is quite an example to public men. Especially did they do this in those dark and gloomy days of 1866 and 1867; and also at those times to which Mr. Kessowjee Naik has referred during the early period of the company's existence before its full design had opened out before them. I certainly think therefore that the directors deserve the vote of thanks which has been proposed, notwithstanding the criticisms which have been passed upon the bargain. There is one other remark that should be made. I consider, if only as a mater of form, some representative of the Government should have been present at this meeting. Some one certainly ought to have been present in that capacity at the last meeting. There was no knowing what questions might have arisen, and therefore some one should have been here to speak on behalf of the purchasers if necessary. And if a Government representative had attended to-day it could only have been fair for him to have taken that very onerous duty of re-reading the agreement which Mr. Rimington fulfilled with such remarkable facility. With these observations, I beg to heartily support the motion which has been proposed and seconded.

The motion was then put and carried, and the meeting then separated.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 1st May, 10 A.M.—Wind overcast, weather southerly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·98.

Mangalore, 1st May, 12 P.M.—Wind fair, thermometer 88.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 1st May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from England, via Turkey, 29th April, 5-45 P.M.; via Russia, 30th April, 6-29 P.M. From Europe via Turkey, 30th April, 10-50 P.M.; via Russia, 30th April, 4-30 P.M. From America via Russia, 1st May, 2-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao, Turkish line partially interrupted. Persian line right to London.

Akote, 1st May, 10 A.M.—Office closed this day.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Bombay shareholders in the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, was held in the office of the agent of the company to consider and adopt measures for the reconstruction of the company.

Mr. M. R. de Quadros, chairman of the committee of Bombay shareholders, having been voted to the chair, commenced the business by reading the following report :—

We have much pleasure in laying before you a report of our proceedings since the date of the last general meeting of the Bombay shareholders, held on the 14th August last.

Soon after our appointment we put ourselves in communication with the directors, and invited to their notice the wishes of the Bombay shareholders in regard to decreasing the capital of the company, or otherwise remodelling it, so as to relieve shareholders from liabilities of further calls, reserving however sufficient funds for the discharge of its present debts and for working capital. The reduction of expenses, so far as practicable, was also alluded to.

The directors, we are glad to say, are disposed to take counsel's opinion as to the practicability of decreasing the capital in accordance with clause 40 of the articles of association, and assured us that the question of reduction of expenditure had already engaged their attention.

Counsel's opinion was, we regret to say, unfavourable.

On learning that the capital of the company could not be decreased in virtue of clause 40 of the deed, we suggested to the directors to take steps to wind up the present company, and simultaneously to start a new one with shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 500 each, but with only Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 400 paid up, the 100 rupees being called up hereafter as required.

A case was accordingly framed and submitted by directors to counsel, and after a long delay caused by the absence of counsel from Calcutta, the opinion was obtained, the substance of which was that on payment of all debts and liabilities of the company the reconstruction could be carried out, provided all shareholders consented to it.

Soon after we were placed in possession of a copy of counsel's opinion, the directors telegraphed to the Bombay committee as follows :—"Ask shareholders if they approve reconstruction of company as advised by Mr. Graham, by winding up after payment of another call, making Rs. 1,500 paid up on each share, and forming a new company with shares fully paid up of Rs. 1,500, and that if they approved, to get signatures to powers sent by post."

To this telegram we replied as follows :—"First, enforce payment of last call, give one month's notice, otherwise forfeiture; secondly, send immediately information asked for the other day, on receipt of which shall call meeting in Bombay and take shareholders' sense."

The information called for was a list of its debts and liabilities to date, an information which became the more necessary as from the directors' telegram the committee suspected that there were probably more debts than they knew of, or were shown in the last published balance sheet.

We were not undeceived in this, for we were informed that besides about 2½ lacs due to bankers there was a sum of 3½ lacs due to Government for balance of fee simple, money, and interest, or a total liability of 6 lacs, against which the directors had about Rs. 3 lacs in the shape of cash in hand, and unpaid amount of 5th call, which would leave a deficiency of about 3½ lacs to which should be added one and a half lac (amount required for working capital), or say in all 5 lacs, and which amount could be raised only by means of another call of Rs. 100. The committee were much annoyed to find that the 3½ lacs due to Government were not shown in the directors' last balance sheet.

However, after giving the subject much consideration we wrote to the Bombay agent of the company a letter, which we think it well to read to you, as also the reply thereto.

The Chairman here read the letter of the committee, dated 5th January, to Mr. Blain, manager in Bombay, of the company. The following is the chief portion of the letter :—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, with statement of assets and liabilities to 15th December last.

"The item for debt due to Government took the committee by surprise, as it did not appear in the last published statement of assets and liabilities, and many shareholders were under the impression that the Board of Directors had succeeded in the intended arrangement with Government regarding this debt, and of which mention had been made in the report dated 30th April 1868, hence that no mention was made in their last balance sheet and report.

"It is clear from the statement received that a call of Rs. 100 would cover all the liabilities and leave a surplus of about 2 lakhs as working capital, in addition to Asiatic Bank and Municipal debts, but if a call were now made it would take about six months to collect it, irrespective of the hardship which it might entail on shareholders to pay at present another call, and therefore the reconstruction could not possibly be effected until about the end of July next. Under these circumstances it appears to us that the best course to follow is for the directors to consent to the reconstruction and to take the acceptances of the new company for their respective debts, on the understanding that the same will be discharged before 31st December 1870 by the new company, and this can be done by making a call of Rs. 100 per share three months after reconstruction—say in June next."

The reply was—

"With reference to Mr. R. de Quadros' letter of the 5th instant, as chairman of the committee of shareholders, to your address, the directors desire me to state for the information of that gentleman, that according to the opinion of the standing counsel, the company cannot be reconstructed and the intended new scrip be issued until all debts of the company are actually paid off, which can be done by making another call, without the consent of the Bombay shareholders, and it consequently devolves on them to make the move, if they wish the company to be reconstructed, in which case they will have to send back the powers duly signed and witnessed, authorizing the directors to carry out their intention.

"True copy. George Blain, Manager.

"21st January 1870."

The reply was not considered satisfactory, and we immediately instructed Messrs. Dallas and Co. to submit a case for counsel's opinion. This was done, and Mr. Green's opinion was as follows :—

"The proposed arrangement can, I think, be carried out if the provision of section 175 of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, be observed. The consent of the creditors is of course necessary, in order that a transfer of the liability of the old company to the new one be effected. The creditors must agree to adopt the new company as their creditors, and release the old one, and then the liability of the shareholders. (Applause.) Mr. Rimington the old company against liabilities, the old company may be wound up. The consent of all the shareholders in the old company is not necessary to effect the proposed transfer, but there must, of course, be a special resolution for winding up, and a special resolution to transfer the property in consideration of shares, in accordance with section 175. Any dissentient shareholders who express their dissent, as provided by the act, will be entitled to have the value of their interest in the old company ascertained and paid in money."

A copy of the case and counsel's opinion we forwarded to Calcutta for the information of the directors, with a request that the same should be submitted to the standing counsel of the company. This was done, and we are glad to say Mr. Graham concurred in the opinion of Mr. Green.

Mr. Graham's opinion was as follows :—"If the company is prepared to pay the dissentient shareholders the value of their interest in cash, I agree with Mr. Green in thinking that the proposed arrangement may be carried into effect. But dissentients could not be forced to take fully paid-up shares in the new company of the nominal value of Rs. 1,500 in lieu of their present shares, as proposed in the question formerly submitted. "(Signed) J. Graham.

"26th February 1870."

This occurred in February last, and seeing that the directors were not taking any further steps in the matter, our chairman wrote to them, under date 5th instant, as follows :—

"I am in receipt of copy of counsel's opinion, and as Mr. Graham agrees with opinion of Mr. Green, which we had obtained and sent to Calcutta, we now wish to know what the directors are doing with the view of carrying out the reconstruction of the company.

"It is now clear that the company can be reconstructed without in the first place discharging its debts; and as to dissentient shareholders, if any, the act provides the remedy for them.

"I think a general meeting should be forthwith called to appoint a committee for settling a scheme for reconstruction in concert with the directors—I mean a meeting at Calcutta."

The result of this letter was a notice on the part of the directors calling for a general meeting on the 13th proximo, to consider the question of reconstruction and to appoint a committee for carrying out a scheme for reconstruction in concert with the directors.

Mr. Sudanund Balchrustna, late of the Royal Bank of India, and a shareholder of the company, is about to proceed to Calcutta on private business, and it is proposed to empower him to attend the general meeting to be held in Calcutta on the 13th May, and to support the directors in carrying out the wishes of the Bombay shareholders, who constitute nearly three-fourths of the proprietory.

Mr. Sudanund Balchrustna will be returning to Bombay in June, we have drawn out a power of attorney in favour of Mr. Sudanund Balchrustna and Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, the latter a director of the Port Canning Company and a gentleman well known to the Bombay shareholders, and we recommend shareholders to send the power at once, as it is necessary that the power of attorney should reach Calcutta three days before the general meeting day.

The committee will of course give full instructions to the attorneys of the Bombay shareholders, and as the directors are anxious to carry out the reconstruction, we anticipate satisfactory results ere long.

The new company should, we think, be called the Port Canning Company, with a nominal capital of Rs. 7,800,000, divided into 5,200 shares of Rs. 1,500 each, of which Rs. 1,400 are paid up.

The number of shares of the present company now existing is 5,200, so that for each share in the old company a new one will have to be allotted, the new company taking over all debts and liabilities of the old company.

The debt of the company to Government, and which carries we believe 10 per cent interest, becomes due in 1877, and therefore there will be no need for the immediate calling up of the Rs. 100. It is nevertheless desirable that the same should be called up twelve months hence and all debts discharged. The articles of association of the present company will need to be considerably, if not entirely altered, and we see no reason why they should not be assimilated to those of our land companies in Bombay, or to that of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. These are matters which will engage and require the serious attention of the Bombay committee, and which committee therefore need to be strengthened by the addition of two or more shareholders to its present number. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee have kindly consented to join the Bombay committee, and it is unnecessary to say that better persons could not be secured.

Some expenses have already been incurred by the committee in taking counsel's opinion, advertisements, &c., and it is desirable that the Bombay shareholders should subscribe half a rupee per share with the view of enabling the committee to defray expenses already incurred and such other expenses as may be hereafter necessary.

The reading of the above report was received with applause.

Mr. Chubbildas Purmanandas asked what the liabilities of the company amounted to?

The Chairman said the liabilities, as far as he could judge, would amount to about to Rs. 5,20,000, a sum which could be met by a call of Rs. 100 per share.

Mr. Chubbildas also asked what the revenue of the company was?

The Chairman said he was sorry he could not answer that question, as he had not been able to ascertain. The committee had asked the directors about that, but had received no answer.

Mr. Chubbildas thought it would be advisable to change the directors if they would not answer the questions put by the committee. The Bombay shareholders were three-fourths of the entire shareholders of the company, and therefore their questions deserved to be answered. It would certainly appear that the directors cared very little about the Bombay shareholders.

The Chairman—I may mention that we have twice or thrice in our letters to the directors referred to the question of profits, and it is strange that the directors should answer on all the other points and keep silence on this. Yet there may be reasons. I know that in some companies it is a general rule, though it is not always carried out, not to give the public or even a shareholder any information as to the profits of the day, because it is supposed that this can only be ascertained at the end of the year. This may have been the reason of the directors of this company, although I quite agree with you that looking to the large number of shareholders in Bombay, and that the committee represents these shareholders, the directors would have better consulted their own and our interests had they been more explicit upon this important point.

After some conversation as to some matters not having been mentioned in the directors' report, which it was thought should have been mentioned,

Mr. Tribohuudas Nathoobhoy moved—"That the report of the Bombay committee of shareholders be and is hereby adopted."

Mr. Bhasker Maneck seconded the motion, which was carried.

It was then agreed that the names of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee should be added to the committee, and that the committee be authorized to add to their number.

Mr. Bhasker Maneck moved, Mr. Chubbildas Purmanandass seconded, and it was resolved—"That a power of attorney be drawn out in favour of Messrs. Manockjee Rustomjee, Sudanund Balkrishna, M. R. de Quadros, and G. A. Kneebone, and that the signatures of shareholders be obtained thereto, with the view of carrying out the reconstruction scheme, and generally to do everything necessary."

Mr. A. Thompson asked if the power of attorney would give those holding it the same power to vote at meetings as if they held proxies.

The Chairman said he would refer that question afterwards to Dr. Dallas.

Mr. Lemos proposed—"That all expenses incurred by the Bombay committee be defrayed by the company, and that the directors be requested to pay such amount."

Mr. Rustomjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Sudanund Balkrishna, it was resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the directors should enforce payment of last call with the view of reducing debts, shares being forfeited if the call be not paid within a month from date of notice."

The Chairman said he might read a semi-official letter which he had received from Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, one of the directors. The letter stated that the directors would do nothing in opposition to the wish of the Bombay shareholders; that they were quite willing to carry out the reconstruction of the company, and that it was necessary that the shareholders should send them full powers.

After some further conversation the meeting separated.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library rooms on Thursday the 14th April at 4 P.M.

The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, President, in the chair.

Members elected.—Colonel Messoud Bey, Director of Public Works, Bagdad; R. M. E. Brereton, Esq., C.E.; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.; Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Esq.; and the Rev. R. Jardine, B. D. Sc. D.

Members proposed.—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., by the Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, President, seconded by James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary; Lieut. E. D. Law, R.N.; Dr. Henry Harkan, R.N.; Wm. M. Power, Esq., R.N.; and James Henderson, Esq., R. N., all of H. M. S. Malabar, by Lieut. C. W. Beaumont, R.N., seconded by James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

Letters read.—From W. D'Oyly, Esq., Collector at Ahmednuggur, dated 22nd February last, forwarding 18 copper coins for selection and purchase; from the Deputy Collector of Poona, dated 14th idem, forwarding 31 gold coins for ditto; from A. Bloomfield, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary Asiatic Society, Calcutta, on the subject of a discovery of a considerable number of curious pieces of copper and silver of different shapes and sizes found near the village of Gungiria, situated in the Mhow talooka, and advising the despatch in two separate packets specimens of the articles both in copper and silver.

Resolution of Government, dated 3rd March, communicating despatch from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of a scheme for the collection and preservation of the ancient Canarese inscriptions in the Belgaum Collectorate as well as in other parts of Canara—from Mr. Rice, Sydapoor, dated 19th March, stating that he had found in the neighbourhood of Goolbarga, near a Jain temple, some slabs of stone with inscriptions in the cave character, and enclosing copy of a portion of an inscription on one of the stones for the inspection of the members, and in order that it may be deciphered if possible.

Several books and pamphlets, as presents to the Library, were submitted at the meeting.

Mr. Burgess mentioned at the meeting

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

16TH FEBRUARY 1870.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Justice MELVILL.)

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA -VS- THOMAS NOWELL AND JOSEPH MATCHETT.

MR. SHANTARAM NARAYEN for the special appellant; Mr. Marriott, with Mr. Wishwanath Govind and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, for the special respondents.

This was a special appeal from a decision by Mr. A. Lyon, acting Judge of the district of Tanna. The claim in the original suit was to recover Rs. 25,593-8-0, being the charges for work executed by the plaintiff (Joseph Matchett) under a sub-contract with defendant (Thomas Nowell) on the G. I. P. Railway line from Wassind to Khirdee. He alleged that while he was executing the work, the defendant desired him to stop it, and caused him to perform some other work, whereby he had put him (plaintiff) to considerable loss. He therefore prayed that the above amount for damages, together with interest, be awarded to him. The defendant answered that the plaintiff did not execute the work for which he claimed the charges; and that he was entitled to only Rs. 7,373-9-0, which he (defendant) was ready to pay on settling the accounts. In April 1868, the Principal Sudder Ameen of Tanna, by whom the suit was tried, gave judgment for the amount of Rs. 14,341-4-0, including interest, out of which he ordered Rs. 8,000 to be paid to plaintiff, Pestonjee Muncherjee. From this decree the defendant appealed to the Acting Judge of Tanna, and the first question raised was whether the co-plaintiff Pestonjee had been properly joined as a plaintiff, dismissed his claim with costs. Pestonjee rested his right to appear on a power of attorney or assignment of the right to sue Nowell. This paper was passed to him by the original plaintiff, Matchett. The Acting Judge of Tanna amended the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree, and directed that the claim of the intervenor, Pestonjee, be dismissed with costs, and that the plaintiff recover from the defendant in all Rs. 7,098-12-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the plaint until payment. The plaintiff to pay his own and the defendant's costs.

Against the above decree Pestonjee appealed to the High Court on the grounds that the lower court held the power of attorney given by Matchett to have been improperly stamped, whereas it was not so stamped; that the lower court, holding the document to have been improperly stamped, offered to receive the additional stamp duty and penalty thereon, treating it as a bond, whereas it ought to have been treated as an assignment; that the lower court held that the applicant was not rightly made a party to the suit, whereas he was not so made, since he did not claim adversely to, but under the original plain; that the lower court virtually allowed the opponent to revoke a document which he had no power to revoke; and that the lower court ought to have heard the applicant upon the issues raised in the appeal.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said —Two questions are raised in this appeal. 1. Whether the Exhibit No. 15 is properly stamped as a power of attorney? 2. Whether the appellant was entitled to appear in the suit? It is not material to the merits whether he should have been allowed to do so as a co-plaintiff or in some other way. As Matchett sought to recover the entire debt and disputed the right of the appellant to receive it, the appellant would more properly have been made a defendant. It will be convenient to consider the latter of the two questions first. Exhibit No. 15 is set out in the judgment of Mr. Lyon, the acting Judge, who amended the decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen and dismissed the claim of the appellant with costs. It was given by the original plaintiff Matchett to the appellant, and it purports to authorize him to recover from Messrs. Nowell and Windle, the former of whom is the defendant in this suit, Rs. 22,500 or thereabouts due by them for contract work done by Matchett on the railway line between Atgaum and Khirdee, the appellant to be at liberty to take any legal steps he may deem necessary to recover the claim, and also to settle or compromise or give a discharge for it; and from whatever sum the appellant may recover, he is first to pay himself or deduct Rs. 8,640 due to himself, as also the expenses which he may incur in making the recovery, and hand over the surplus to Matchett. Now, where an authority or power is given for a valuable consideration, or is part of a security, unless there is an express stipulation that it shall be revocable, it is, from its own nature and character, in contemplation of law, irrevocable, whether it is expressed to be so on the face of the instrument conferring the authority or not. This rule has been acted upon in many reported cases of which it will be sufficient to mention the following. In Gaussen vs. Morton, 10 B. and C. 731, A being indebted to B, in order to discharge the debt, executed to B a power of attorney, authorizing him to sell certain lands belonging to him, A, and it was held that the authority could not be revoked. In Bromley vs. Holland, 7 Ves. 28, Lord Eldon said that where a power of attorney is executed for valuable consideration, the Court (of Chancery) would not permit it to be revoked, and in Walker vs. Bastron, 9 M. and W. 411, Lord Abinger in giving judgment, 420, said, "the existence of a debt, although it be not due instanter, is a good consideration; and so it is to take lawful and proper means to provide for payment, even though they be conditional. If we were to hold otherwise, you might deny the consideration for the collateral security for any debt which might not be due at the moment, although it is a very common thing to require and obtain such security." In this case the authority was given as a security for the debt of Rs. 8,640 admitted to be due, and if any new consideration was necessary, a promise by the appellant not to sue Matchett and to resort to the security for payment, might be implied. In Gaussen vs. Morton it does not seem to have been considered that any new consideration was necessary, nor by Lord Abinger in the judgment we have quoted. In the Alliance Bank vs. Broom, 34 Law Journal, Chancery, 256, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley took the same view of a transaction of this description. The ground of the doctrine, to use the language of Mr. Justice Story, is, "that a party shall not be at liberty to violate his own solemn engagement, or to vacate *his* own security by his own wrongful act, for that would be to enable him to perpetrate a fraud upon innocent persons, who have placed implicit confidence in him, which is against the clearest principles of justice and equity." The decree of Mr. Lyon, the acting Judge, in this case, by which, amending the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree, he dismissed the claim of the appellant with costs, and decreed that Matchett should recover from the defendant the sum which he found to be due from him, really enables Matchett to perpetrate a fraud; and the appellant who justly sought to prevent this is saddled with costs. It is difficult to see how the Acting Judge arrived at his conclusion that it was not possible that the result of the suit would affect the appellant when the result of his decree was that the appellant, instead of receiving the money which he was entitled to, was left to obtain it by a suit against Matchett, who might be insolvent, or leave India as soon as he received the money. That appellant might sue the defendant and he might be made to pay the debt twice, is an opinion which cannot have been seriously entertained by the Acting Judge. The judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock which he quotes has no application to such a case as the present, and we feel compelled to say, we think a slight study of the case would have shown that it has not. There was no inconsistency between the title of the appellant to receive the debt and the liability of Nowell to pay for the work which had been done. If the Exhibit No. 15 can be admitted in evidence, the decree of the Acting Judge cannot be allowed to stand. This document is in its terms, a letter or power of attorney for the recovery of the debt. It could not operate as an assignment or conveyance of the debt, because, although irrevocable by Matchett, it would be revoked by his death.—Story on Agency, sections 488,489. It need not therefore be stamped as an assignment or conveyance. An instrument, stating that goods had been deposited as a security for money lent, and authorizing the lender to sell them, and out of the proceeds to pay the expenses of the sale and retain the debt and interest was held not to require a mortgage stamp under the English Stamp Act. In re Attenborough and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, 11 Exchequer 461. We think Exhibit 15 is properly stamped as a letter or power of attorney with a stamp of Rs. 4, as the value of the property to be dealt with exceeded Rs. 500.

The decree of the Acting Judge therefore cannot stand, and we only have to consider what decree this Court should make. He has decreed that the plaintiff shall recover from the defendant Rs. 7,098-12-0 and interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the plaint until payment. The appellant has stated by his pleader that he is willing to take what has been so found due, and that he does not desire to have the case remanded that he may be heard on the question of what is due. The Principal Sudder Ameen awarded him Rs. 8,000 and did not appeal against that. The decree of the Acting Judge should be amended by striking out the part which dismisses the appellant's claim with costs, and adding after "from the date of the plaint till payment" the words "and it is ordered that out of the said sum so awarded, there be paid to Pestonjee Muncherjee Rs. 8,000 and interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 21st of April 1868, and that the residue, if any, be paid to the plaintiff; and if the sum awarded shall not be sufficient to satisfy the Rs. 8,000 and interest, the whole of it shall be paid to Pestonjee Muncherjee." And the plaintiff Matchett is ordered to pay the costs of the special appellant in the lower courts, and to and the other special respondent are to pay the costs of this appeal. We give the appellant interest from the 21st of April 1868, that being the date of the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree. If the amount of the decree of the Acting Judge has been paid to Matchett by the defendant without any security being taken from him, execution of this decree must be had against him in the first instance, provided the defendant Nowell gives security for the amount, and in default of its being recovered from Matchett, execution may be had against the defendant Nowell. If security has been taken from Matchett, the decree may be forthwith executed against Nowell. The special appellant, when he filed this appeal, ought to have applied to have the sum found due from Nowell deposited in Court.

A STROLL TO LEH.

CHAPTER IV.

PERCHED on the ledge of the opposite rock which I have described, were two men from Lari, who about every twenty minutes threw into the stream, as far across it as they could, a coil of thin string with a stone attached to the end thereof. Each throw of theirs was met by a similar proceeding on the part of a group of Sumra people on my side. This process continued till after about two hours and seven or eight failures the strings became entangled. Then in triumph we hauled over to our side first one thin strand and then another, until finally the Lari people were enabled to pull over their side a rope which had been prepared in the meanwhile by us. This rope consisted of seven loosely twisted strands of cord made from wool. Every villager, male and female, in this part of the world has always a large ball of wool and a distaff and with which they spin a rather fine yarn. While the rope was being manufactured some men had dug a hole in the ground into which they inserted a stout upright beam firmly piling heavy stones round it. At the upper extremity a deep notch was cut. Just behind the upright, they laid another beam on the ground secured at either end by huge stones. To this last they tied one end of the new made rope which lay across the river. The Lari men and ours then pulled away till they had got it as taut as possible. Then we lifted our end till it lodged in the notch thereby greatly increasing the tension and having the effect too of lifting the "bridge" well clear of the ground. A piece of hard smooth wood bent into the shape of a V was then placed on the rope, the point of the V being upwards, and the triangle being completed by a stout cord connecting the two lower ends, the bridge was complete. All that was then necessary was to attach the object to be crossed. In the case of a man he was tied round the waist and lashed firmly to this triangular piece of wood, and halyards being attached to it was pulled over in two or three minutes.

In this way we crossed everything. For my own part I think if I could have done so I should have objected to this method of transport. It was very uncomfortable, and the possibility of the rope breaking, or becoming unfastened, would obtrude itself as by no means a "happy thought." However, the stern necessity of the position rendered it absolutely imperative to look as pleasant as possible, and as if in one's own country one habitually crossed rivers in this fashion. About midway of my aerial voyage my weight proved rather a trial to the strength of the pullers who were obliged to pause, and who then commenced a series of short jerking hauls of about a yard at a time. Looking down at the seething torrent flashing at my feet I could hardly believe that I was not flying up the stream. The waves as they struck the rocky sides made a noise recurring with regular rhythm exactly like that of an express train, and the time seemed interminably long that I listened to it. At last, however, I was brought up with my back to the black rock described, and which really was perpendicular and about a hundred feet from the water. Slewing myself round I struggled to get some kind of hold but quite hopelessly until dragged up to the men above me. Then with a few inches of a ledge to stand on I was unbound (not a pleasant process in that place), and scramble on to the little platform of the bridge-head with great satisfaction that I was well over. I sat here for some little time watching the servants being crossed. One of them fairly lost all presence of mind, did not attempt to steady himself, but turned round and round hanging his arms and legs in a most ludicrous way. I thought he had fainted, but he was all right when bumped up against the rock, and made the most pitiful moans and appeals for help, all of which were received with the most unsympathetic grins and laughters by the mountaineers. This description of bridge was not quite the worst, though in its very primitive state it is not altogether pleasant. I crossed another long affair towards over the Sutlej, the same in principle but elaborated into quite a luxury. There was still a very difficult and rather dangerous bit of crag to be traversed before the path above could be reached, the foothold being very rotten and the ascent excessively steep. I fully appreciated my friend's warning against the Spiti route while passing this place. However, we all arrived at Lari safely about sunset. I noticed the hills here had a peculiar appearance of their own unlike any to which I had been accustomed. From two to three thousand feet high above the bed of the river, their slope is formed entirely of the slip of disintegrated rock from the summit. Slate is the principal material of these hills, and their sides are, as may be supposed, of very fine loose shingle of that substance, perfectly bare of every trace of vegetation, and of the angle taken naturally by the fragments as they make their way down. No track can be traced across the ever-shifting surface, which is however traversable anywhere at will, each footstep sinking deeply into the shingle. At first it was difficult to imagine one would not slip like an ant down the pitfall of the Ant-Lion, to the bottom, *i. e.*, into the river, but this impression was quickly removed by experience. At Lari I thought the people more genuinely Thibetan in appearance than hitherto, and began to see many amber and turquoise necklaces. From this place, the bed of the Spiti river grew wider and flatter with each march, and the whole character of the country became different from any of which I had previous knowledge. In place of vast wooded and rugged ravines with a torrent at their base and enclosed on every side by immense high mountains, the hills here appeared neither lofty nor precipitous, the river bed was a wide level expanse perfectly bare, and having numerous shallow channels interspersed with shingle spaces. The valley was bounded by apparently low and rounded hills. Villages occur at intervals of from five to eight miles and are shaded by a few trees, chiefly pencil cedars and willows as far as Dunkur.

From Lari to Poh is an easy stage of eleven miles generally. I however found the river so swollen that I was forced to abandon the usual road and make my way through the hills to the right. I spent some hours in toiling up the mazes of a dry watercourse having perpendicular walls of indurated clay on either hand. This terminated in a very steep climb at its source, having surmounted which I found myself in the neighbourhood of the river again but high above it. From this place an easy descent brought me to Poh. A bridge occurs here over the river leading to a road running due south to the Sutlej, the valley of which it enters near Wongto crossing the Tiri Pass *en route*. This bridge is made entirely of coarse ropes of osiers suspended across the torrent. One stout one forming the foot-way and one on either hand (about seven feet apart from each other at the bridge-head), forming the sides and converging at the centre. Between the side and bottom ropes some slighter strands of the same are interlaced, but not sufficiently closely together to give an idea of either strength or security. The suspension bridge thus formed sways with every breath of wind and undulates with every footstep, being apt to stretch within it so as to let the foot through, and take it all in all, the most uncomfortable sort of passage to be met with in these hills. This at Poh was about eighty yards long, but I saw others in the course of travelling at least a hundred yards long and of precisely similar manufacture.

Leaving Poh on the 22nd July the weather was overcast as I started for Dunkur, distant about twelve miles of good road. Nothing noteworthy to record except the supreme peace of the place itself, which is charming picturesque. Detached as it were from the main body of the mountains, lofty pinnacles of isolated clayey rock formed by the slow abrasion of its substance under atmospheric influences, are constantly found along this portion of the valley; and high up on a cluster of these pinnacles stands the monastery of Dunkur with its smaller attendant buildings. The upper portions of the walls are brilliant with whitewash, and seen from a distance their narrow loopholed windows and steep scarped foundations give them an air more military than ecclesiastical. Down amongst the green wheatfields below are a few huts, in the neighbourhood of which my camp was pitched. The situation of the monastery seen from here looked very striking. It had an unreal aspect, more like the imaginary palaces on Chinese porcelain than the habitation of men of the work-a-day world. Fully a thousand feet above my tent the face of the rock towards me appeared absolutely perpendicular, access to the place being given only by a path that ran behind it, between the pinnacles and the main line of hills.

This was the last march during which I saw any trees until I reached the Indus Valley. From Dunker to Lara, ten miles, and from Lara to Kazeh, about eight more, through country of the same stern monotony, my journey gives little to record. The valley still gradually widened with its ascent and the road lying chiefly over the flat bed of the river was weary walking. I noticed here the English goldfinch flying about, and a species of pigeon, like the common blue rock but of a lighter colour and with a patch of white on the back, abounded and was absurdly tame. From Kazeh to Kee, a very easy march of ten miles, was interrupted by a stream which had to be forded. The water was a little over the knees but so intensely cold and so swift in its current as to cause acute pain. After only a few minutes of exposure to it I could scarcely stand, and here I learnt what must have been my fate had I attempted to swim the Spiti river. The water was of course fresh from glacial sources and was but one degree above freezing point. A little beyond Kee, the wide valley forks into two branches, one continuing to the north-west, whence the principal source of the Spiti descends, the other running due north and containing a considerable stream. My road led up the latter for a short distance, when it diverged a point or two to the eastward, and after about five miles of easy ascent the village of Keewar is reached. This is the last inhabited plain in Spiti. Hence to Kurgok on the banks of the Tso Moniri Lake lies the glacial and desert region of Spiti, some eight miles across and sending as far as Kupshu, some eight miles between Kurzok and the inhabited portion of Ladak. Here therefore, *i. e.*, from Keewar and Kee, I had to arrange to carry with me a week's provision for myself and people, comprising three servants and twelve coolies. I had no difficulty in doing this; a dozen stout fellows, veritable Tartars, volunteered to accompany me. Two of them had a smattering of Hindustani, so that we could make ourselves mutually intelligible without all the gesticulation and byplay which had hitherto been our round-about method of conveying our ideas to one another.—*Pioneer.*

We have been blundering enormously in the matter of railways. Three score and ten are the years of this self-vaunting century of ours, yet it is only just learning that in the very matter which constitutes one of its most distinguishing boasts, it has been the opposite of wise. The true railway gauge is now said to be not five and a half feet, not four feet, but only two feet. Attention is drawn to the Festiniog Railway in Wales, 14 miles long, which is destined, says the *Times*, to inaugurate a new era in railways. The gauge is less than two feet, the incline is 700 feet, and Mr. Fairlie's bogie engine does treble the work of the ordinary engines. The success of the experiment seems to be in the adaptation of the special engine to the special railway. "A 'bogie' is simply a small truck. The locomotive, instead of resting on its own wheels, is poised on two pivots, each belonging to an independent truck. The short wheel-base of the trucks enables them to go round curves of exceeding sharpness, to such an extent that they could travel at a speed of 25 miles an hour with ease and safety round an ordinary engine turntable."—*Bombay Guardian.*

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INCOME-TAX.

THE indignation meeting, previously announced, was held at the Khoosroo Bagh on Wednesday evening (April 27). The gathering had been convened for 4-30 P.M., but it was nearly six before its actual proceedings were entered on, as a smart storm of wind and rain, sufficient to dispel all ardour on the part of less earnest people, set in about the hour originally fixed. There were hardly less than 5 or 600 present, of whom, perhaps, 150 were Europeans and the rest natives, whose ranks comprised almost all the wealthy or educated of that section of the community. Whatever may have been the merits and defects of the speakers, about their earnestness, and the thorough sympathy of their auditory there could be no possibility of doubt. We hope in our next to give both the speeches and resolutions adopted *in extenso*.—*Pioneer.*

THE REFINEMENTS OF WARFARE.

THE progress of civilization and the refinements of warfare go hand in hand. The *Athenæum* mentions an idea which doubtless is exactly suited to those who labour to find "good in everything." Mr. Bloxam, the lecturer on Chemistry to the Department of Artillery studies, has just invented a scientific bomb-shell. This shell is to be filled with the germs of small-pox and similar malignant diseases on cotton or other dust-collecting substances, and the enemy are thus to be dislodged by vollies of typhus or a few rounds of Asiatic cholera. This beats the antiquated stink-pots hollow.—*Pioneer.*

A CHALLENGE.

LEST time should hang heavy on the hands of any of our readers, here, for their occupation and amusement, is an advertisement cut out of the English military papers:—

CHALLENGE TO MATHEMATICIANS.

From the subjoined proposition may be deduced all the laws of the science of gunnery. The first mathematician who will prove that the proposition is not true may name any charitable institution he likes, and the undersigned hereby binds himself to send to its treasurer thirty pounds sterling.

P. ANSTRUTHER, Major-General.

Airth Castle, Falkairk, March 7, 1870.

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A cannon ball, suffered to fall freely from a state of rest, will, in any number of seconds of time, T, acquire a velocity V—a certain number of feet per second.

The same ball, fired vertically upwards, with initial velocity exactly equal to that velocity which it acquired by falling in the time T, will return to the place from whence it rose, at the expiration of a time exactly equal to the time T—having, in exactly half the time, ascended to a height exactly equal to one-fourth part of the time of flight, in seconds, multiplied by the initial velocity in feet, or one-fourth of TV.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

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GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passages.
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Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Fire and Armenian lives insured.
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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very considerably reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CROREES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

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	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
20	38	11 4	34	13 4	35	29	6 0	30	0 0
30	40	0 0	36	0 0	40	30	0 0	31	13 4
40	48	14 0	44	0 0	45	34	12 0	36	3 4
50	64	2 0	57	11 4	50	39	10 8	43	13 4
60	92	0 0	82	12 8					

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Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

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Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

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2	do.	1/10 15/16	"
1	do.	1/10 7/8	"
On demand		1/10 13/16	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/4	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 3/4 "

No drafts at sight on the spot are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

			3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $25,00,000
Reserve Fund $8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Heinkl, Esq., Messrs. W. Forbes & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemman, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
R. R. Rollins, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Calcutta.
Foochow.	Bombay.
Hankow.	Yokohama.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ..... 5 per cent per annum.
6 do. ..... 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
Daily expected at the
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, daily expected per ship HARKAWAY, from Melbourne. The Horses have been selected expressly for Bombay Market by MR. JAMES LAIDLAW, which consist of several well matched Pairs, Chargers, Lt. Hunters and serviceable Hacks.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 3 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint at the suction pipe joins the barrel, and lower hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanized Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Leavengreen.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Flashings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Round and Sheet Iron, Cast Steel and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Bricks and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Cargo Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	" 2 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	" 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFAL